ing to him as well as to the sons of the soil. I there re drink welcome to the fereigners here assembled." The President also toasted "The People of the United ates, Our Friends.—The United States and Mexico go and and hand in the cause of republicanism, each resecting the rights of the other, and neither claiming the eccedence. Let us drink, then, to the constant friending of the two countries."

To this your correspondent responded:—"In the gipty struggle of Mexico for republicanism she has ways had our sympathies, for her heart is as large as in territory. From this heart syrang the liberal sentiments which gave birth to your war of independence, ten came the war for the consolidation of liberty which wilted in the constitution of 1857. Then came the war the consolidation of the constitution and the 'laws of form.' In this war I find Mexico trembling on the last often of the constitution of Peace."

The dinner lasted three hours and a half, and was no-les for its freedom from restraint. It wound up the y and the journey.

OUR MERIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Liberals About to Take the Capital of Yucatan-Disgust with the Imperial Govern-ment-England Keeping the Indians in the

Merida, although a place almost unknown to the world, deserves some notice from you, as hemp (Sisal bemp) grows here in great quantities, and we have commenced trading with your important port. A steamer les from this city, on her way from New York to Vers

The Boerals under Colonel M. Cepeda are just now at the point of taking possession of this capital city. The imperial commissary, who is also the commander-in-chief of the army, hardly has the necessary troops to garrison the old San Beratz castle and the square.

The people of Yucatan are anxious to see the liberal forces take possession of this city, as well as of the whole country. They are tired of a government so incapable and inadequate to the wants of the country.

Dr. McKinney, a most respectable man from our country, died here on the 26th of last month, leaving a large family. He was from Philadelphia.

for, died here on the 20th of last month, leaving a large family. He was from Philadelphia.

I intend to write you about our Indian affairs, vindicating this poor country from the charges made about the Indian scourge, which has reduced the population of this peninsula from six hundred thousand inhabitants to bardly one-half that number.

I am sorry to say that nobody but the philanthropic English government has kept them (the Indians) in the Beld, by giving them aid in arms and ammunition, and dealing with them as neutrals, according to the law of nations, which they (the English), as we (the Yankees) know, respect so much.

Revolutionists in Exile.

[From the Turks Islands Standard, Feb. 9.]

The Hayton General Salnave, of revolutionary notorioty, who distinguished himself in the last revolution
suice is one out on the north side of Hayt, with the
Cape for its bandquarters, arrived here, on Wednesday
nat, from Moste Christi.

As present we have quite a number of Haytiens residing among us, most of them political refugees from
their country, who are quietly awaiting that turn in the
"tide of affairs" which will send them home wiser, and,
we trust, better men.

PROFOSED NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—In consequence of the increased population of Mott Haven and North New York a proposal to build a new school House in the latter village has been favorably considered by the Board of Mucation. Plans and specifications are now being propered, so that the work may be commenced in the early part of the spring. The cost of the new building will probably be about \$40,000.

BRUGELATERS' UNION.—An important movement is now being made by the Bricklayers' Union, comprising workmen from Morrisania, Fordham and other towns and villages in the vicinity, the main objects of which are to unite more closely the common interests of the trade and to equalize the rate of wages throughout the county.

PICKPOCKERS OF THE FORDHAM RAILROAD CARS.—It would appear that this section of the "light fingered

would appear that this section of the "light fingered brigade" do not confine themselves alone to the metro-politan horse cars. On Sunday evening Mr. Lester, a passenger on one of the Fordham Railroad cars, was roexcenger on one of the Fordman Rainos. Carl, was to eved of a very fine silver watch and a pocketbook con-ulating a small amount of cash. On arriving at Fifth treet, Morrisania, Mr. Leater observed several "gontle-ten" leave the car. Shortly afterwards he missed the ricides named and at once started after the suspected ersons, but unfortunately failed to overtake them.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held on Sunday, February 24, at Quarantine, by Coroner James Dempsey on the body of a young man named George Evans, who died suddenly on beard the steamship Missouri as she was proceeding down the bay on her voyage to New Orleans. The duceased, according to the evidence, had been for some time auffering from phthisis and heart disease, and was professionally recommended a change of climate. The jury found a verdict accordingly. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and a native of Strond, Gloucestershire, England.

conuncus Spuan.—At the recent Cane Growers' Conven-n, in Michigan, it was agreed that granulation of sor-im syrup can be easily produced by proper treatment, i astisfactory sugar made

VIRGINIA.

OUR WINCHESTER CORRESPONDENCE.

Marder of Two Union Men, Sheriff Trens and His Son Henry—The Murderers Ar rested—Pire at the Stores of Mesers. Smit

At Co.—The Post Office Damaged, drc.
Winchester, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Last night, or rather this morning, a most horrible
affray took place in this city, resulting in the probable
fatal stabbing of Samuel Tranay, Sr., late Sheriff of this
county, and in the murder of his son, Henry Tranay.
Yesterday being the 22d of February, the Union Fire

Brilliant Military Ball in Richmond-Beauti-ful Scenes, Decorations, &c.-Music, Danc-ing and Festivity, &c. RICHMOND, Va., Feb 23, 1867.

Camp Grant, immediately on the suburbs of the city. season, a grand military ball, given conjointly by the officers of the Eleventh United States in antry and those of the Fifth battery of artillery, comprising the garrison here. The ball room, which was large and commodious, was beautifully decorated with mottoes and the flags of all arms of the service, displaying great taste and a love for the national emblems. The post band of Camp Grant furnished the music on the occasion, every piece of which was executed with the utmost precision and in the most admirable style, filling the hall with a delightful melody often, unusual at a ball. About seventy-five ladies illumed the atlair with their presence, amone whom were a large number from the city of undoubted Union sentiments; but such was the taste displayed by all in their charming dresses that distinction would be invidious.

NEVADA.

Advice on Mining Operations—Folly of Some New York Companies—Practical Mining and Theoretical Mining—The "Midas Mine,"— Compromise Effected Between the Liti-gants—The "Murphy Mine,"—Its Success,

cts hereabouts will prove interesting.

larly to mills owned by capitalists of your city. This unfortunate condition of things and the disappointment and those at a distance, generally, charged directly and entirely to the mines and district. This is as foolish as has been the character of many of the investments, and especially of the expenditures, which the same disap-pointed parties have made. I will not attempt to prove their error, but it can with safety be said that, if the district is all that its most sanguine friends have claimed, the course pursued by Atlantic mine owners in it was such that fallure was inevitable; but it must be understood that no sensible man has ever claimed that every

stood that no sensible man has ever claimed that every ledge or boulder of rock in the district is or could be made a valuable mine. Most of the investments were made on a wave of excitoment, and showed a recklessness that can only be compared with the wild speculations some years ago in Western landa.

Many of the "mines" purchased by New Yorkers from sharpers halling from this district had no existence at all, save on paper, and many others were among the very poorest in the district; but by the nid of false assays, "professors'" reports, and "specimens" stolen from other mines, and the guilibility of and almost mania in your city three years ago for such property, little difficulty was experienced in selling a mine—and the purchasors also. I need not say that those who invested in this class of mining property never have realized and never will realize a cont from their investments.

But by no mans all the mines in this district sold to

the purchasers also. I need not say that those who invested in this class of maing property never have realized and never will realize a cent from their investments.

But by no means all the mines in this district sold to New Yorkers were bogus, but, on the contrary, these parties now own here at least filty of as rich silver mines as the world has ever seen. A few have already made money from these mines, but the majority are yet anziously aspecting promised cividends, and that five-sixths of them nave not thus realized their expectations is due almost entirely to their own most ridiculous mismanagement. In nearly every case after a mine was purchased here the following programme for working it was adopted in New York: Mill machinery was purchased there as tobec and shipped either via Cape Horn or by the extremely expansive Isthmus route. With hardly an exception (his machinery was either wholly or partially unfit for the mines of this district, and to superintend the raine with this machinery was sent out a man who knew no more of mining and the duties of a superintendent of one than a plantation negro about conducting a newspaper. Of course such a man, however houses and trustworthy—and for these last qualifies the had often ben a appointed and relied upon—was necessarily a dead failure. He came out, and the machinery came, and freight, and his and a thousand other very heavy expenses came also, and "give, give," was the constant cry upon shareholders pockets, while they had isolishly expected that the flow of money would be immediately the other way. Sometimes it took only about three, sometimes six months, but in nearly every case a year fully "panned out" (in mining parlance) the patience of shareholders, and they recalled their superintendent in disguet, blaming him, blaming the mine, the seller, the country—away thing but themselves, upon whom the blame must rest. The most of these mines and milit are now slying idle, waiting until the owners in your city make up to the wine of the mine, the seller, the

THE HOMELY FEATURES OF NEW YORK.

ands.

Iromely rich discoveries of silver-bearing been made in new districts south and excit during the past year. These ledges a ry much wider than those of this district.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay to be the South American Balancing Power-Anomalies in Argentine Finances-Protestant Missioners-Slow Progress of the Wax-Denth of an American Torpedo Maker-The Governor and the Legislature at Loggerheads-Commercial.

Argentine history. A foreign war of unprecedented pro-portions for this country has drawn into Paraguay our military men and all our fighting material. For near ten months the army has been on foreign soil, and every give powerful strokes in quick succession. But a foe out Paraguay. The war has given Paraguay such a out Paraguay. The war has given Paraguay such a prominence as a land of resources, of military heroism, as a century of peace could hardly do. It has battered into notice and into audacity a little country less than twice as large as Ohio, and it has given a footing to another Power capable at any time of assaulting any two of the most warlike countries of south America at once. From the Amazon to Cape Horn, and from the Andes to the Atlantic, little Paraguay holds the balance of power and can dictate terms of peace in any conflict. This is a

During this year the price of the paper emission of the government has greatly increased its value. The silver dollar began the year with about twenty-seven to one; precedented in all times, so far as I know, that gold in time of war becomes cheaper and the paper promises to pay become more valuable. This is with reference to the provincial bank issues. National bonds, interest paya-ble here, have also improved two or three per cent. All this has gone on while our bonds in the London market have gone down, and no loans can be made abroad. This confidence at home, influx of gold, increase of value of paper are all indicative of a solid metallic basis,

the last year-have been going forward, aiming at the prolific interior of the country or at passes in the Andes, giving promise of joining the oceans by railroad. Immigration has during 1866 poured into those regions about fifteen thousand inhabitants, chiefly interes. Two or tree colonies have been begun, giving

ment of schools brings us model seats, desks and most of its books from the United States.

As to the war, the present condition of things at headquarters promises but little as to immediate results. Reinforcements are needed in large numbers before any important step can be taken. Marshal Caxias is reorganizing, the army and gathering provisions; but this is slow work, and besides the losses have been so severe that the best that can be done is to hold on to present positions.

Ever since invading Paraguay the allies have been under disadvantage on account of having only small guns. Recently they have landed eleven heavy guns in good positions to reply to the Paraguayan sixty-eight-pounders. The fleet remains inactive, except a small floulint that has been sent up the Parana river to cut off the contraband trade with Corrientes. This has been entirely unrestricted until lately. The Paraguayans do not buy if they can steal, but being on good terms with the people on that river they have been very generous. There was a romer that the Paraguayans were making a mine under the allied camp, and this was rather confirmed for a while by a tremendous explosion that occurred on December 9. But, aside from the difficulty of undermining a intomices wamp, it appears that the explosion was, that of a magazine, in which some &ven hundred shells were accidentally blown up. Many carts also were destroyed, and horses, and it is said forty-five men. The allies at once opened fire on thesia, but it was very sharply returned. It is said that they want thirty thousand recruits in order to be able to make an important movement. It is not at all likety that the half of that number can be sent up. The aggressors are not able to use the spade for defence as are those attacked, but the skill and the amount of work done by the Paraguayans is a marvel. They must have some very skill all engineers among them.

A young American, Mr. Boll, who was engaged in making torpedoes, ide at Humalia about six months ago. He was from Washington Cattle

On Saturday last the Thistic Club, of Jersey City, played their return match with the Paterson Club, at Paterson, N. J., with two rinks from each club, each rink containing/four players a side. After a spirited contest of four hours the result was as follows:—Paterson Club—Rink No. 1 Mr. Smith, skip 17; rink Ro. 2 Mr. Watson, skip 18; total 38. Thistic Club, of Jorsey City—Rink No. 1 Mr. Stevens, skip 48; rink No. 2 Mr. Lyons, skip 30; total 78.

Majority for Thistic Club of Jersey City 38 abots.

The Louisville Democrat of this morning repudiates the Democratic Convention of the 22d, and will not support its nominees. Large numbers of delegates to the Republican Convention, to be held here te-morrow, have already arrived. This convention will make no concession for the sake of votes, but will nominate a straightout Union ticket. The Louisville Democrat of to-morrow will contain an address from Lieutenant Governor Jacobs to the conservatives of Kentucky. It is now certain that there will be three parties in Kentucky at the commencement of the canvass.

STRACUSE, Feb. 25, 1867.

Burgiars forced the safes of Messrs. Ritchie & Smith,

A. R. Gillette and E. Stimpson & Co., early on Sunday
morning, but succeeded in getting only about \$12 in
pestal currency, and a \$50 fourth series five-twenty bond
(No. 9,758) payable to the order of Charles A. Munger
and two \$100 second series seven-thirty bonds (Nos.
150,661 and 150,662:

ke. Care, Omnibuses, Drays. Express agens—The Perambulating Laborers of Metropolis—Junkshops, Pawnshops, In-ligence Offices—Hackmen and Their Swin-

stand on which its first little settlement was made, and title as the public ambition seems to tend to extending the

men or drivers. These latter are the regular Johus who brave the rigors of the bitter nights of winter, or the burning heat of noonday in summer. Long before daybreak they crowd about the railroad depots and steamboat landings; late at night their vehicles are to be commanded at the doors of theatres; and far into the morning hours they do service in transporting company to and from bails and parties. Since, as hasbeen seen in the statement made above, there are only twenty-two drivers in excess of the number of coaches licensed, it may be readily understood that this business is not the most agreeable or easiest imaginable.

The omnibuses licensed in the city number only three hundred and one, the adoption of the railear system of transportation having reduced it greatly within several years past. The number of licensed drivers, however, is stated at six hundred and tweive, or over three hundred in excess of the number of vehicles to be driven. The salaries paid to so many thus employed are necessarily meagre, but it is stated in explanation that the drivers are free to "knock down" at their pleasure, and by such means to add to their small salaries until they attain in many cases very produciate figures. This explanation, however, is only vouchsafed by rumor, the truth or faisity of which is loft for the drivers themselves to determine. At all events, such a salary as is paid to such drivers, who are forced from their position to assume also the duties of conductor, cashier, aftersman and money changer, is of such small proportions as to be calculated to tempt the man to steal, especially if he has a family dependent on his labor for support.

The street cars, which have, during several years lately past, absorbed the greater portion of the passenger business in the city, form a prominent feature of the active centre, the city settlement. In this city we have one thousand eight hundred cars, and as many drivers and conductors. This number of cars should give into the city form a prominent feature of the activ

The Roberts Party Awakening—Canada
Threntemed—Conventions Being Heid.
The Roberts party hold a secret convention for the
State of New York at Utica to-day. The Committee on
Credentials meet at eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon
the delegates assemble for regular business.

It is, contemplated to make final arrangements for
operations in Canada at a much earlier period of the
season than the public would be led to expect. The
Roberts Fenians claim to be in a far superior state of
efficiency in the matter of arms, munitions,
uniforms, &c., than at this time last year.
They express their intention not to move from
here until they feel confident of securing a toothold
on Canadian soil; they go to stay, is their laconic expression, and from the general appearance of activity
among the body it is evident trouble for the Kanucks is
brewing in the Fenian camp.

This straysics PARTY
intend holding a convention of delegates from all the
States in the Union to-morrow, at No. 814 Broadway.
The opening session will be strictly private, and confined
to the discussion of plans for forwarding the movement
in Ireland. The remainder of the business will relate to
the creation of a new form of government for the
Brotherhood in America, the election of officers, &c.
General Gleeson intends to resign his position, refusing
to be renominated. He considers he can serve the interests of the organisation more effectively in a gallitary
capacitys.

KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Proposed Enlargement—Description of the Edifice—Its Inspection by the Board of Supervisors Yesterday, &c. The subject of the proposed enlargement of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush, has been introduced

short time past, but the matter did not ass expressed at the time, it was apparent by the adjournment that such was the intent of the Board, and accord-

will not be out of place, and will probably to read with interest by the readers of the HERAID, in connection east of the village of Flatbush, and some four miles southeast of the City Hail, Brooklyn. They are com-common of a brick centre building fifty by sixty-six feet, transverse portion or transcept, the latter being eighty-six feet deep and the extension thirty-eight feet wide. The main building and the four transcepts are five stories in height, the connecting extensions four stories, with basements, and the whole edifice presents a fine front

General J. A. Logan, of Illinois, and General Martin-dale, of Albany, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Price, of New Jersey, and Colonel J. W. Schaeffer, of Illinois, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. A. M. De Zea, Spanish Conen! at Portland, Me., and W. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, are stopping at the

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE

Streets reported favorably on the opening of Prince street from the northern terminus to Concord street. Also for the extension of Sixth avenue from Tenth street to Sixteenth street, and for the opening of Scotland street, from Throop to Marcy avenues. The contract for bridging Bushwick creek and repairing and improving Union avenue and Lorimer street was awarded to James D. Leary for the sum of \$9,344, he being the clevest bidder. Proposals were opened for lighting the city of Brocklyn with gas for the year 1867. The Greenpoint Gas Company proposed to light the Eastern District at the following rate:—Each lamp 3,758 hours, four feet each, 15,032 cubic feet per year, \$3.50 per 1,000 feet, \$52.61. Lighting and extinguishing lamps, two cents each per night. Repairs to same, \$370. The Brocklyn Gas Light Company propose to light that section of the Western District through which their pipes run on the following terms:—Each lamp 3,758 hours, four feet each, 15,032 feet of gas per year, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, \$48.86. Repairs to same, \$2,700. The Citizens' Gas Light Company in their specifications set forth the following figures:—Each lamp 3,758 hours, four feet each, 15,032 feet of gas per year, \$3.25 per 1,000 feet, \$48.86. Lighting and extinguishing lamps, two cents each per night. Repairs to same, \$1,000. These proposals were referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

into an altercation yesterday afternoon at the corner of Union and Van Brunt streets, when the latter drew a

The following gentlemen, recommended by the Committee on Organization, have been confirmed as officers

Vanderbilt and Carlton avenues, and seized a still of the capacity of some one bundred and fifty gailons which capacity of some one hundred and fifty gallons which had been running without a license. Mr. Tobey also seized an illicut still located on the premises of John Shea, and another on the premises of Patrick HeCarty, both being in the vicinity of McTamey's establishment. At Shea's a haif barrel of whiskey was found, while at McCarty's two barrels were secured. A quantity of "mash" was discovered at each place, and there was every evidence that the still had been in recent operation. They were all of nearly equal capacity.

Werkey Morality.—From the report of the Buresq of Vital Striptics for the week ending Saturday. It is

violation of the third section of the law; Patrick Doug-lass, Peter Quinn and Abraham Wolf (the latter two for keeping open on Sunday) were arraigned before the police justices yesterday and fined \$30 each.

Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest upon the body of James McGee, the unfortunate man who was sufficiented in a whiskey vat on the 22d instant, was concluded yeterday. From the testingony of Dr. T. P. Morris it as peared that the deceased came to his death from inhalic carbonic acid gas, and the verdict of the jury was in a cordance therewith.

orning was occasioned by the burning of a st

FINANCIAL THEORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We have adopted a theory of money devised by Great
Britain for her own aggrandizement, and inculcated and
inforced upon weak and dependent nations to keep them It was taught when we were colonies and whee came a nation and were poor. It has kept us of tively poor and exhausted—debtors and born while it has corrected her and made her the de and focus of the commercial exchanges and po of the world.

On our present subject it is taught, among the first false principles and assumptions, that nothing a money

The large car wheel works of J. & N. C. Scoville, on Esplanede street, were burned on Saturday night. Loss about \$5,000; no insurance.

MORTUARY REPORT OF St. LOUIS.—There were 6,280 deaths in St. Louis last year, of which 3,527 were from epidemic cholers. The period of visitation of cholers is put down as beginning July 27 and ending November 9; and the deaths during auccessive weeks were as follows:—5, 120, 754, 991, 520, 493, 294, 203, 51, 39, 19, 6, 6, 3, 2. The most fatal week was that ending August 24, during which 991 died from the spidemic, besides 136 from other diarrhoxal diseases.